

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

KARUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAYHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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WHOLE NO. 686.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Pittsburg, Nov. 12th, 1858.
Bro J. R. GIDDINGS, My dear Sir—I see that you have addressed another public letter to me. You are determined to have me think better of the Republican Party—and to this end you again refer me to its Platform.

I am not a man of not the best life, whose heart was, however, charged with any of the feelings, to defend himself by drawing from his pocket a well-earned certificate of his honesty. You confront me with its Platform; and you would have me promise of good enough all the while, and to this end you again refer me to its Platform.

I am willing to admit—at least for the sake of the argument—that the general language of the Platform meets all your specifications, and calls for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in other places. But surely there is something in the practice of your Party to justify your intervention in this general language, to abolish slavery here and there, nevertheless the fact that it never undertakes such abolition, and never in terms commits itself to it, shows that it never intended it. Said a slave when told that his demand for freedom had gone to Heaven: "I think not—I never heard him talk of going there."

But you say for the reason that I never have heard your Party talk of abolishing the slavery you regard, I must think that it does not, and never did, intend to do it.

I admit that you would be glad to have your Party undertake to abolish the slavery which you say is "pledged" to abolish. I admit that you would be glad to have the undertaking awarded in the highest and most explicit terms. For you are as honest and earnest as a sincere and deep lover of slavery—a word, an abolitionist. But you will know that the Republican Party, standing on its present low ground, would commit a sinning, that would drive from it sources of strength it has won by coming down to this low ground. For that Party, however, to express the purpose of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia would drive away those sources of strength as certainly as if it were to express the purpose of abolishing it in the City of New Orleans.

You still defend the Republican votes in the last session of Congress; and you still claim for them the saving of Kansas from the curse of slavery. But votes and no speeches either in or out of Congress have saved Kansas. With the help of the non-voters and non-speakers that Eastern enterprise brought to her, Kansas has saved herself. Had all Congress gone against her, she would still have saved herself.

The vote for Kansas to come into the Union with or without slavery as she might choose, is one that you still approve and that I still condemn. Explain away its evil bearings as you will, it has no other than the Republican Party down (revilers by the low level of "Squatter Sovereignty"—like those more than all things else to reconcile the public mind to the admission of Slave States. But the wide-open door for such admission will never again be shut until an earnest abolition Party shall have attained to the power to shut it. All the determination is "the legitimate result" of the non-voting and non-speaking claim that the admission of Kansas was "the legitimate result," which the Republicans intended.

I have heard of a Church Member who was arrested for adultery. The testimony went hard upon him, and all that was left for him to say was, "I know that my intentions were good."—No good intentions, however did not excuse him. Nor was the good intentions in the present case (I clearly admit that they were abundant) allowed to cancel the sin which the Republican Members of Congress committed against the Cause of Freedom and against all sound ethics.

We are all deluged by slavery; and what we need is to be educated anew in respect to its heinousness. So familiar are we with its abominations and horrors, as not to be disgusted and appalled in its presence. The Republican Members of Congress, although having some just conception of the political and economical evil of slavery, were far from seeing it to be an unequalled outrage on human and divine rights. What if the Leupomian Constitution had provided for the murder of the light-haired men of Kansas by her dark-haired men—would the Republican Members of Congress have voted that it might with any moment become her actual Constitution? No!—not one of them. Why then should they vote that a Constitution authorizing slavery might with any moment become the actual Constitution of Kansas? Is not slavery worse than murder?—Certainly. Every parent would confess it, who should be called on to select between the slave-trade and murder of his child.

That the Republican Party has failed to abolish any slavery, or even to try to abolish any, is not wrong. It is a mistake. It is a mistake to waste strength with secret rights—for it acknowledges the dignity of slavery, instead of holding it to be a sin and an outlaw. It is the pretence of slavery that it is, and was upon it only where it is. That the public sentiment should be demoralized and made more and more proslavery by such a Party is no mystery.

from slavery is the duty of Government to protect them from the dragoons, and land monopoly and all the other wrongs against which the shield of Government should be ever interposed.

You and I, dear friend, have become old men. Our remaining time is too brief to justify us in wasting any part of it on sham and superficial and short-lived political parties. Let us rather betake ourselves to the work of building up a political party, which shall represent every political truth and respond to every political want, and which shall seek honestly and earnestly to actualize the beautiful and sublime ideal of an every way righteous Civil Government. Such a party—a comprehensive and impartial—a party of the whole, because for the whole—could not fail to be among the richest of earthly blessings.

Your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

From the Evening Post.

A SLAVE SALE IN ST. LOUIS.

HOW IT STRIKES A NEW YORKER.

The following letter is from a gentleman of this city, who was recently in St. Louis:

"St. Louis, October 7, 1858.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"I noticed, by an advertisement in the Republican of this morning, that there would be a sale of 'slaves for life,' at the east door of the city hall at noon today, and at that time would my way thitherward. The crowds hurrying through the busy streets probably knew or thought little of the traffic in human beings about to be consummated in the open day, in the very centre of the noble city of St. Louis.

"It was with peculiar sensations and yet a fixed determination to be an impartial witness of the transaction, that I ascended the granite steps to the east portion or door of the massive city hall. I had arrived a little before the time, and but three or four of the chattels were on sight; but soon the traders gathered in goodly numbers, and, with two or three dozen spectators, the sale commenced on the very steps of the building. The auctioneer, an aged man, was evidently an adept at the business, and inclined to do his part in the most respectable manner; but of the beauty appearance and demeanor of the dealers no language can give you an adequate description.

"The first lot put up was a middle-aged woman, with infant, said to be eighteen months old, in her arms. The poor mother was subject to much sharp questioning, and almost indecent personal examination. One of the bidders took so many outrageous liberties, that even the auctioneer came to the rescue, and pronounced him no gentleman. The bidding was slow, and it was only after a great amount of hammering, that the lot was knocked down to a black eye, tobacco-chewing trader named Andrea, for \$610. 'I've got plenty more like you,' said the buyer, as he winked the downcast mother if she was glad he bought her. An incident interrogatory was answered, 'If you a good master, I've got.' Andrea was evidently a well-known trader or dealer, for when he walked away, a bystander remarked, the old fellow buys 'em all'.

"The next lot consisted of a single woman called Kiser, who, as the auctioneer said, 'had a good countenance, and was but 18 years old.' She stood the jeers of the depraved crowd remarkably well, and was sold for \$797 50.

"There came another woman, aged 22, a tidy-looking creature whose merits were loudly decanted by the seller. She brought \$600, and was pronounced 'a remarkably cheap bargain'.

"Then a boy, who said he could do anything, was put up, but not a bid could be had. His abilities were evidently not appreciated by the crowd.

"Then an old man, venerable and dignified, who stood erect as a Roman noble, was brought to the block. His age was of course against him, though at the auctioneer's book he said 'he could do a heap of work.' The poor old fellow gray head was the subject of considerable coarse jesting, and he was finally bid off at \$355.

"Minnie, a sprightly-looking girl was then 'traded out.' Her virtues were long dwelt upon, and she submitted to the bold handling of several traders, she was made the point of the most loathsome insults from the lookers on, not a few of whom were but half-grown boys. Several boldly intimated that for the purposes of prostitution she was worth a large sum, and would soon pay for herself. She, however, brought but \$795.

"Her sale was followed by that of Harriet, a girl of about the same appearance, who said she could do all sorts of house work, and after considerable bantering, was knocked down at \$800, and thus the day's traffic closed."

ANOTHER SYLVESTER LOCUSTON JUDGE.—Mr. Buchanan seems to have most decided preference for all sorts of snags, and especially when he requires materials for a Judge. Honesty, moral and upright men stand no kind of a chance with him for a judicial appointment. He takes special pains when he wants a Judge, to find some man whose previous crimes and general depravity of character, give an assurance that he can be used for any vile purpose that may be required of him. It was upon this principle that Cato and Locuston were appointed to important judicial posts in Kansas, and most fortunate were the selections. He has since found a similar character in Washington Territory, as we learn from a correspondent of the New York Tribune in that quarter. His name is E. C. Fitzhugh, and he was, at the time of his appointment, under an indictment for murder! He took his seat on the bench with this indictment hanging over his head. But he did not go quite so far as to try the case himself, nor did he consider it safe to call in some other Judge to try it. So he resorted to the shorter expedient of compelling the clerk to withdraw or suppress the indictment by presenting a revolver at his head and threatening to shoot him if he did not obey. He is the very man for a Buchanan Judge.

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

A Convention of colored men for the State of Ohio, designed to institute measures and take action which shall gain for the colored citizens political and social rights equal to those of the white citizen, assembled in Cincinnati, on the 23d inst.

The following permanent officers were elected: President—C. M. Langston, Lorain County. Vice Presidents—A. M. Sumner, Hamilton County; John Malvin, Cuyahoga Co.; A. Redman, Franklin Co.

Secretaries—Wm. E. Ambush, Cuyahoga Co.; J. D. Harris, Cuyahoga Co.; I. M. Try, Hamilton Co.; Horner Morris, Green Co.

Chaplain—Wallace Shelton, Hamilton Co.

On taking the chair, the President returned his thanks for the unexpected honor conferred upon him. He hoped this Convention would not spend itself in talk, but would take some practical action. There were legal and social disabilities to be removed, and the cause of the slave to be aided. Mere talk would not do this. People wanted to see a Convention of Colored People do something. There had been enough talking conventions, and if this one did not do something, all hope of good from Conventions would be destroyed.

Messrs. Joo. M. Langston, of Lorain Co.; Jan. Booker, of Franklin Co.; and Joo. Malvin, of Cuyahoga Co., were appointed a Committee to report a Plan of Organization for the Colored People of the State.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented: Whereas, The right to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, is one of the few rights left to the colored people of the United States; therefore, we, the colored people of Ohio, deem it fit to represent to our fellow citizens the disabilities under which we labor and for which we seek redress:

We have to complain that, in a country professing to realize in Government, the grand principles of the Declaration of 1776, millions of our brethren are publicly sold, like beasts in the shambles, that they are robbed of their earnings, denied the culture of their children, forbidden to protect the chastity of their wives and daughters, debarred an education and the free exercise of their religion; and if they escape by flight from such a horrible condition, they may be hunted like beasts from city to city, and dragged back to the hell from which they had fled—the Government which should protect them, prosecuting its power to aid the villain who hunt them. Notwithstanding the rights and immunities of the citizens of the several States, are guaranteed to citizens of this State, we cannot but feel that the colored people of this State, in pursuit of health, business or pleasure, without danger of being sold into personal slavery, the shores of neighboring States belong more inalienable than the blanket or most savage shawl that clothes the mariner's dress.

To crown all, the highest tribunal of the land solemnly denies that the great principles of liberty and Equality which are the basis of our nation, were intended to apply to us and our unfortunate brethren, the slaves. It denies the colored American sailor, or traveler, can receive no protection from his government; that the National Courts are closed to us; that we have fewer rights in our own native country than aliens, for the aliens may claim and receive justice from the tribunal before which we may not appear as suitors. Furthermore, in our own State of Ohio, while we are permitted a partial freedom, we are subjected to iniquitous and burdensome legislation. We are refused the right to vote, we are refused a fair trial by jury we are refused participation in the emoluments and honors of office; we are denied equal education, those of us who are reduced to pauperism, or afflicted with leprosy are thrust into the cells of the felon's jail, all of which is unjust, tending to destroy those sentiments of self respect, enterprise and patriotism, which it would be wisdom to foster in the people of the State. Therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That it is the province of governments to protect their subjects against unjust seizure and imprisonment, violence, robbery, murder, rape and incest; if they should encourage and sustain industry, marriage, the parental relation, education and religion, it is their duty to honor God by respecting and protecting the rights of humanity, then should the American government immediately and unconditionally abolish that essence of infamy—American Slavery.

Resolved, (2) That if the Dred Scott dictum be a true exposition of the law of the land, then are the founders of the American Republic colored by their descendants of base hypocrisy, and colored men are relieved from all allegiance to a government which withdraws all protection.

Resolved, (3) That we rejoice at the declaration of the Democratic Party in the North, and hope that its defeat presage the down-fall of Slavery, of which accursed system it has been a firm supporter.

Resolved, (4) That we say to those who would induce us to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere, that the amount of labor and self-sacrifice required to establish a home in a foreign land, would if executed here, redeem our native land from the grasp of slavery, therefore we are resolved to remain where we are, confident that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

Resolved, (5) That we recommend to our people, in addition to the education they are so generally seeking to give their children, to train them in habits of useful industry.

Resolved, (6) That a combination of labor and capital will in every field of enterprise, be our true policy. Combination stores of every kind, combination work shops, and combination farming, if everywhere established, greatly increase our wealth, and with it our power.

Resolved, (7) That a State which taxes a portion of its inhabitants without allowing them a representation, excludes them from office of honor and trust, refuses them an impartial trial by jury, refuses an equal education to their youth, disregards their patriotism by refusing to enroll them in her militia, allows them to be hunted through her

cities, confined to her jails, and dragged thence to hopeless slavery, consigning their lineage and posterity to the common jail, forfeits her claim to be called Christian or Republican.

Resolved, (8) That in the vigorous and unceasing exercise of the rights of petition, we recognize a potent instrument of elevation, and we recommend the people of every city and school district to petition the Legislature to repeal all such laws, and to take the proper steps to expunge from the Constitution all trace of distinction on account of color.

Resolved, (9) That the State Central Committee be instructed to prepare two petitions for general circulation, one to be signed by whites favorable to equal rights, and the other by the colored people, male and female, young and old, omitting none who are able to make their mark.

The first resolution was discussed at considerable length, and finally adopted. The second resolution was made the special order for the evening. It was suggested that the third resolution should be kept over till the Wednesday evening, but the Convention coincided with one of the Speakers, who said that talking about the Dred Scott dictum, and admitting to speak of the Democratic Party, would be like talking sin and leaving out Satan. So both resolutions were set apart for discussion in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Joo. M. Langston made a vigorous speech which showed up the Democratic party. That party had always been the abettor of slavery. It was now declining and fading out. It couldn't stand in this State much longer, for the people were opposed to slavery and willing to trample upon their feet the Fugitive Slave Law as they had lately done in Wellington, and the Democratic party were afraid to prosecute the matter. So found were the Democrats of Slavery that they had legions of the State book of the State, all those laws which protected the colored man against being kidnapped. He should not be surprised if some State Democratic politician should attempt to revise the Black Law, though if such an attempt was made it would kill the maker and politically kill him (cheers).

The speaker next referred to Senator Hammond's recent speech. Mr. Hammond was a fair exponent of the Democratic Party, and he held to that party because it was a Pro-Slavery Party. Mr. Hammond thought the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North was dying out. Now, it was growing stronger all the time.

The South was for enslaving white men as well as black. American slavery was no respecter of color. American slavery was no respecter of sex. American slavery was no respecter of age. American slavery was no respecter of rank. American slavery was no respecter of wealth. American slavery was no respecter of power. American slavery was no respecter of position. American slavery was no respecter of blood. American slavery was no respecter of race. American slavery was no respecter of religion. American slavery was no respecter of nation. American slavery was no respecter of time. American slavery was no respecter of space. American slavery was no respecter of anything. American slavery was no respecter of nothing.

Mr. Langston quoted a Southern Journalist's remark that there was no society in the North fit for a Southern gentleman. Wasn't there virtue and intelligence and ability in Massachusetts enough to effect some of that in South Carolina? Wasn't there some society good enough for those "gentlemen" who would outrage virtue, and snarl babies out of their cribs? The Southerners said those negroes, who came North, and got free didn't know anything, and hadn't any virtue, and yet the Pro-Slavery men wanted to send them off to Africa, as teachers and missionaries. He hated the Democratic party because it was a pro-slavery party. He exhorted his friends to oppose in every way in their power, that party. The people were killing out that party all through the North, and he was glad to hear of it. His motto was, the Democratic party must be destroyed.

He commended strongly Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, and was willing to have such a man for President. If the Republican party was not Anti-Slavery enough, take hold of it and make it so.

Mr. P. H. Clark had no more faith in the Republican party than in the Democracy. He would as soon go into the Fifth street market place to hear Gen. E. Pugh as Caleb B. Smith, for the former would not abuse the black man any more than the latter. The Republican party was Anti-Slavery as far as it was Anti-Slavery, not from philanthropy and regard to humanity, but from dollars and cents. They wanted to have Kansas free, so that their sons and neighbors might deal in quarter sections and get money. He would as soon have the Democratic party succeed as the Republican. He regarded the interests of Slavery as safe in the hands of Mr. John A. Garvey as in those of Mr. W. S. Grovesbeck. For the former and his associates would not be as fanatical as the latter, and would not obstruct the interests of Slavery upon the North so offensively as the latter. If there was anything a Republican feared it was to be called an Abolitionist. You might call him a thief and it would not displease him half so much. When had the Republicans ever done anything for the black man? When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, the Republicans were going to repeal it. But when they got into Congress, they did nothing to bring this about. They had swallowed the law, and they were now contending that it was right. It reminded him of a Shanghai royster he had at home. One day he saw the royster trying to swallow a mouse. The mouse stuck in his crop, and the royster twisted and turned, and at last it went down, and for aught he knew it was there now. (Laughter.)

He had about made up his mind never to petition for a right again. But if he could seize it he would do so. (Applause.) The great mistake the colored people had made was to believe that a political millennium was coming. The politicians kept on promising, but they never did anything. He thought men who would keep their principles in their pockets, and tell lies to get into office, would tell lies to keep them. He said that in 1854, Fred Douglass paper supported Fremont, and prob-

ly turned at least 500 votes for him. The way they did it was this. They run up Gerrit Smith's name at first, and after that had stayed there a little while, put up Fremont's. And while the New York Tribune was publishing the names of all the papers that turned to the support of Fremont, he could not find anywhere the name of Fred Douglass' paper, though there were the names of the "State Gazette" and the "Flax Bottom Sleeping Turtle," &c. We all know how in this city J. E. filed the papers with those names of converted papers. J. E. he understood, was James Elliott, Gen. Chase's right-hand man. But he never found in any paper a notice of the fact that Fred Douglass and his paper went for Fremont—No! He had no confidence in the Republican party. He would as soon trust his rights to the Enquirer, sandwiched in as its office was, between the Custom House and the gambling hell, as he would to the New York Tribune. He did not believe that Mr. Seward's speech would be the platform of the Republican party. The Albany Evening Journal said so, the Gazette and Commercial, of this city, said no to such a proposition. The speech was made, solely to carry the State by drawing away votes from the radical Abolition party, and was a dodge on Mr. Seward's part to get the Presidential nomination in 1860. Already he was backing down, and the Republican party was becoming conservative, and aiming to be national.

The next speaker was Mr. W. Watkins, who was connected with Fred Douglass' paper. He believed that the Democratic party was the great foe of the black; that the Republican party in New York had done something for the colored man, and he believed it would do more. The important thing to do in the late election was to defeat the Democratic party, and they had done that.

He held himself to be a free man, and as such he would not suffer the pained conscience of any man, whether he held himself Democrat, or Republican, or Radical Abolitionist, to dictate to and control, and when Gerrit Smith said that all colored men who didn't vote for him, were wolves in sheep's clothing, he had simply to say that Mr. Smith insulted his manhood.

He urged his friends in Ohio if they wanted the elective franchise, to say so plainly and boldly, and to demand one right at a time, and keep demanding till they got it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Watkins' remarks the second and third resolutions were adopted. The 7th relation of the American Churches and American States to Christianity, many of the speakers thought that on Church or State which should be called Christian.

At the conclusion of the day's session, the Committee on a Permanent Organization, reported the following Preamble and Constitution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Believing that by united and concentrated action on our part, we can do much towards securing the immediate and unconditional abolition of American Slavery and the removal of the legal and social disabilities under which we suffer in the State of Ohio, and in the United States; And also, believing that such united and concentrated action can be secured in our State, through the instrumentality of a State Anti-Slavery Organization; Therefore, we do hereby agree to form ourselves into a State Anti-Slavery Society, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Association shall be called the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be, to secure by political and moral means so far as may be, the immediate and unconditional abolition of American Slavery, and the repeal of all the laws, State and National, that make distinctions on account of color.

Art. 3. To accomplish this object, the Society shall establish its Head Quarters permanently in the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. There it shall have its office and business rooms. It shall also employ such number of Agents and Lecturers as may be needed to carry out the object of its organization.

Art. 4. Any man or woman may become a member of this Society, by subscribing to its principles as above expressed, and by making such contributions to its funds as he or she may be able.

Art. 5. The Officers of this Society shall be: President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year, or until their successors are chosen; and who, with five persons chosen from the remaining members of the Society, shall constitute an Executive Board.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Society and the Executive Board. In his absence these duties shall be discharged by the Vice President. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a full and complete record of the doings of the Society and the Executive Board, which record shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Society at all times. And it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep all the books and papers belonging to the Society and Executive Board at the office of the Society in Cleveland. And it shall also be the further duty of the Recording Secretary to take charge of and keep in good order, the office and business rooms

of the Society. For the performance of these duties the Recording Secretary shall receive such compensation as the Executive Board may determine.

The duties of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as usually attach to such titles; the Treasurer giving bonds for the proper disbursement of all funds that may come into his hands, in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, and making reports to the Executive Board of all moneys received by him and expended under its order, at its quarterly meetings. And it shall be the duty of the Executive Board to take charge of the particular and general interests of the Society, and to make such useful rules and regulations for the accomplishment of the object of the Society as sound discretion and necessity may dictate. And it shall be the further duty of the Executive Board to make an annual report of all its doings to the Society at its annual meetings.

Art. 7. The annual meetings of the Society for the election of officers, hearing the Annual Report of the Executive Board, and transacting other business for the Society, shall be held in each place as the Executive Board may determine, on the first Monday of January in each year, after 1859.

Art. 8. The Executive Board shall hold its first meeting at Cleveland on the first Monday of February next, and quarterly meetings thereafter at said city, at each of which it shall receive reports from its Agents and Lecturers in regard to all they have done; and all moneys collected, which report shall be prepared by the Recording Secretary. It shall also be the duty of the Executive Board at each quarterly meeting to settle in full with its Agents and Lecturers.

Art. 9. All Agents and Lecturers in the service of the Society shall be employed and directed in their labors by the Executive Board, and to the Board alone shall be accountable.

Art. 10. The Executive Board shall receive for their services at each quarterly meeting (such quarterly meeting to be not longer than three days in its sitting), one dollar per day, and necessary traveling expenses.

Art. 11. All moneys in the hands of the Treasurer shall be drawn on the order of the Executive Board, attested by the Recording Secretary.

Art. 12. A majority of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for doing all business pertaining to the interests of the Society.

Art. 13. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society, at any annual meeting.

In order that the funds necessary to put this organization in operation may be raised by the first Monday of February next, at which time the Executive Board will hold their first meeting, your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following:

1st. Resolved, That the Convention appoint five persons, who shall proceed immediately to raise five hundred dollars, by holding meetings in this State, and receiving donations for the benefit of the Society, and that said persons report their doings to the Executive Board of this Society, at its first meeting and pay over to the Treasurer of the Society all funds by them collected.

2d. Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Board, that they pay said persons just and reasonable compensation for their said services. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. LANGSTON,
JOHN BOOKER,
JOHN MALONE.

The discussion of this report occupied the rest of the day. Speeches of considerable eloquence and fervor were made by Messrs. Day, Watkins and others.

In the evening Baker Street Church was filled to its utmost capacity. The 1st Resolution, concerning the merits of Colonization was discussed at considerable length, and with ability and fluently adopted. Among the principal speakers were Miss Watkins and Messrs. W. H. Day and E. P. Walker.

A CARD—POLITICAL.—The Republicans of Winchester Precinct, Scott County, Illinois, to the eleven men who voted the Republican ticket in Hamilton County Illinois—Greetings:

And desire to know at what time it will suit your convenience to partake of a public dinner at this place, which we desire to tender them as a testimonial of good will! Let their motto be: "Our number would have need Sodom and one to carry."

COMMITTEE.
Winchester Chronicle.

EVIL EXAMPLE OF AMERICA.

That the example of the United States in fostering the crime of slavery, with its attendant evils, is exerting a powerful influence in retarding the progress of liberty in Europe, is a fact which every day's observation forces upon our attention. In Great Britain, those who are endeavoring to aid the government in accordance with Republican ideas are constantly reminded of the great national crime of America as illustrating the practical operation of the principles they cherish. For example, Mr. Bright, M. P., lately made a speech in favor of political reform, proposing especially to confer the right of suffrage upon many who now have no voice in the affairs of government, though they are heavily taxed for its support. Mr. Bright's remarks, Mr. Bright, belong to the party which may keep things as they are, and his reply to Mr. Bright shows how the evil example of the United States is employed to check a reform which every friend of liberty in this country would regard as desirable.—A. S. Standard.

Mr. Bright's speech said Mr. Fairbairn, is one of the most mischievous ever uttered in an assembly of Englishmen. The object of Mr. Bright seemed to be to set class against class—the world course which a politician could possibly take. He had seen this in every speech which Mr. Bright had made for the last few years. That gentleman had done good service to the country, and being one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery League had, by his eloquence, helped to bring about that issue. We had to thank him for that, but since the repeal of the corn laws, his course was gone. He had directed his efforts

into a wrong channel (hear, hear). He seemed to have made up his mind that the Constitution of the United States was the best ideal of a Constitution, but having been in America, he (the speaker) knew that in society in New York they had not that amount of liberty, nor near that amount of liberty, that we enjoy in England. He knew that if any individual held opinions which were adverse to those of the mob, he was in danger of losing his life. But, notwithstanding this, Mr. Bright forgot the outrage which had been committed upon his (Mr. Peter's) excellent friend the Hon. Mr. Sumner in the Senate house of America. Could that brutal attack have been committed in the English House of Commons or the House of Lords?

How potent would be the influence of the United States against despotism in Europe if it were not for the hideous crime of slavery!

From the Illinois State Journal.

AMALGAMATION—A NUT FOR JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas seldom makes a speech now days that he does not insult the people of Illinois, by charging them with being in favor of amalgamation. He seems to labor under the terrible hallucination that because Illinoisans do not want the negroes for slaves, that therefore they are seeking to make wives of them. He sits up himself and the Democratic party as the only persons in the Union who are opposed to the horrors of sexual commerce; and he goes from stump to stump bawling out to his hearers, that if the Democratic party is defeated, amalgamation will forthwith stalk over the State in its most hideous form.

Why does Judge Douglas thus insult the ears of his hearers? Why does he thus foully and villainously slander the men and women of Illinois—who are every inch his peers, and who have so respect the opportunities, much less the desire, for any such schemes as he has, with his Southern plantation of negroes and mulattoes? He knows the charge of amalgamation lies at his own door, and at the door of that Southern Democracy with whom he is in close communion. It is not to the people of the North, but to those of the South, to whom Judge Doug as should address himself. We have before us now a book issued from the press in 1854, entitled "The Life of Mrs. Margaret Douglas, a Virginian Woman and Mother," in which the subject of Southern Amalgamation is pointedly referred to. At pages 62 and 63 of the "Life," the author says:

"I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South, and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no reason or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my Southern sisters a truth, which, however they have learned it by sad experience, has probably never been thus presented to them before. * * * This subject demands the attention not only of the religious population, but of the statesmen and lawmakers. It is the great evil hanging over the Slave States, destroying the domestic peace and happiness of thousands. It is summed up in the single word amalgamation."

"This, and this only, causes the vast extent of ignorance, degradation and crime that lie like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than even Southerners are willing to allow. While even the Northern libertines usually revolt from the intimate society of those in whose veins course a drop of black blood, the Southern gentleman takes them to his very bosom, and reveals in their fancied charms all that satiates his lower degradation, as he would a disabled horse. It is impossible to deny that this unnatural custom prevails to a fearful extent through the South. The testimony is of too positive and personal a character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society."

"Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations and professions. The white mothers and daughters have suffered under it for years—have seen their dearest affections trampled upon—their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed and their future lives sullied even to agony by those who should be all in all to them, as husbands, sons and brothers. I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know it will meet with a hearty response by every Southern woman. I would deal delicately with them if I could, but they know the fact, and their hearts bleed under its knowledge, however they may have attempted to conceal their discoveries. Southern wives know that their husbands come to them reeking with pollution from the arms of their lawless mistresses. Father and son seek the same source of excitement, and alike gratify their inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected, and recklessly defying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection. They have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make that their love is plenary, though illicit; while the practice is plenary, unequivocally, shamelessly, heartily. Is there any wonder then that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism?" Personal Narrative of Margaret Douglas.

The United States census, by its figures, fully confirms, in all its hideousness, the truth of the above quotation. In the Southern States there are 348,874 mulattoes; while in the North there are but 58,577; and the greater part of those have been freed and sent North by their white fathers in the South. In Virginia, alone, there are 58,775 mulattoes, a larger number than in all the Northern States put together.

Here is a picture not overdrawn, or exaggerated in the least. If Judge Douglas is honestly and conscientiously frightened and alarmed in the subject of amalgamation, why does he not go down among the Democratic party of the South and preach his doctrine? Why does he, for more political effect, howl against amalgamation here in Illinois, where there is none, and yet have no word to say against his own Southern friends, who are the chief agents in this heinous and revolting evil? Why does he bring such men as "Jimmy Jones" all the way up from Tennessee, to tempt the people of Illinois by the charge that they are in favor of amalgamation, when the mulattoes and quadroons on his own plantation are such a living trait against the evil which exists at his own door?

We ask the people of Illinois, Republicans, Americans, White and honest Democrats, if they will longer endure the insults and slanders of Judge Douglas upon their fair name without proper reclamation at the ballot box.

Kansas.—Perhaps the Border Ruffian has no more in his list of vulgarisms more disgusting than the above. We never hear it used without forming an idea that the speaker is a person of low breeding. While attending the Ministerial Assembly for Ft. Des Moines District, Iowa Conference

recently, we were pained and shocked to hear it used by the Presiding Elder while occupying the chair as president of the Association. Think of it. A body of ministers of the Gospel are associated, and their leader calls his innocent and defenseless brother a Nigger! Is this the Spirit of Christ? Would He have done so—would He do so now, were He among us. May God forgive that Presiding Elder and breathe into his soul the spirit of love.

I. A. BAIR.

P. S. The brother above mentioned, is regarded as being decidedly anti-slavery, and expects to be a delegate to the next General Conference.—Northern Independent.

CONDITION OF THE AFRICANS ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

A letter from St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Island, to the London Times, announces the arrival there of the U. S. frigate Niagara, having on board the Africans rescued by the Dolphin from the slave brig Echo. The writer was permitted to see a private letter from Dr. Rainer, the special agent of the Government of the United States, to a friend in England, in which he says:

"We have had a difficult and somewhat unusual service to perform in restoring a few unfortunate Africans to their own land. The Niagara proceeded to Charleston, where I joined her on the 27th of September. The yellow fever raging with great violence in that city at the time, the negroes had been landed at Fort Sumpter, a few miles below the city, where they were necessarily greatly exposed and badly fed. They ate freely the shellfish which collected around the fort and died rapidly. Their condition on leaving the brig Echo was painful and disgusting in the extreme. They had been huddled together closer than cattle, and slept at night in as close contact as sponges when packed together. Privation of every kind, coupled with disease, had reduced all of them to the merest skeletons, and to such a state of destitution and debility, that, on entering the fort, they could not so much as step over a small beam, one foot high, in the doorway, but were compelled to sit on it and balance themselves over. It is impossible for you to imagine their sad and distressed condition. Even now, on board of our ship, after one month of kind treatment, good food and pure air, they appear ghastly in the extreme."

The Echo took on board 455 at Khabenda. One hundred and forty-one died on the passage. Eight died after the capture, thirty-five died in Charleston, and thirty-seven have died on board our frigate. We received on board 271; of these, 226 were men and boys, 43 girls and women, and two infants. Consequently, 214 only remain, and many of those doubtless will die before we reach the coast. But one woman has died of the whole lot—a fact illustrative of the greater fortitude of the female sex. Yet, their number being smaller, and our nation being gallant in all cases, their treatment has been somewhat better than that of the men. Thus, 241, or considerably more than half of these poor creatures have died—a sad commentary on the traffic, and paralleled perhaps only in the infernal trade of coolies."

They are extremely filthy, and much profanity to dress. We have adopted the plan of having a large hose turned on them twice a week, with strong men at the engine. They appear well enough satisfied with the bath, but cannot, even by the lash, which we are compelled to employ freely, be made to observe any sanitary or decent habits. It requires a good large crew of men to keep the ship deck, where they are loaded clean. When clothing was put on them in Charleston, of which the negro slaves in the city contributed several dry loads, they immediately tore it off, and rolled in the sand, and basked in the sun."

I know but few cases in which they manifest any sympathy for one another, except to help scratch each other's backs. They give an attention or sympathy whatever to the sick and dying. When one is dead, the body may lie for hours among them in immediate contact, yet unnoticed. But as soon as the soul has fled, they steal the blanket of the deceased, and most unceremoniously proceed to appropriate his bread and spoon and bag. During the process of burial, they never manifest the slightest concern. A stolid, brutalized, pitiable set of human beings I never beheld."

All of them take medicine without a word of objection, yet whenever one sickness he is almost certain to die. We found them with scurvy, diarrhoea, and ophthalmia, and relieved very much with the former and latter. They now have also scurvy, influenza, scurvy and diarrhoea. It is wholly impossible to intelligently diagnose their symptoms, or to provide for them as one would wish. We have given them all the aid that money liberally expended, and directed by intelligent Christian sympathies, could dictate. But they are a set of poor, miserable beings, who will probably soon relapse into their old state. I am sure they would have been much happier as slaves in America; but the curse would be upon us, for slavery always operates far more disadvantageously on the white owners than on the negroes themselves."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

STORY OF AN EMANCIPATED SLAVE.

New Bedford, Nov. 17, 1858.

"Whatever may be said of the poverty or vice of colored people, there is not a town or city in which any considerable number of them reside, that does not contain a larger number of white people who, taken as a body, are in every respect, morally, intellectually and pecuniarily far below them. This remark is very true, and could Mr. Cobb visit our city and examine into the condition of our colored population, and listen to the histories of many (and shut his eyes while listening), he would say, 'Among what heroic people am I?' What wonderful perseverance, what self-reliance, what Christian faith characterizes these narratives!"

I will sketch one, the heroine of which has proved her right to the respect of all who know her, and whose industry, uprighteousness, perseverance and true Christian feeling are only equalled by her patience, cheerfulness and good sense."

Letty was born in the District of Columbia, and when young was taken to Alexandria, by her mistress. Twice she came North with her, and she had opportunity to become free. "But," says she, "I was a young thing, and thought it would be wronging my mistress to take my liberty."

"After I was married, and had one child, my mistress offered to sell me to myself, for \$250, and \$50 for my baby—my own little one, three months old. She said she thought because I had been her body servant, and she rated me. My husband found a friend who advanced the money, and we earned, by our daily labor, the sum to repay him. Eight years after, my mistress commenced a suit

to recover me and my children, pretending she had no right to sell me, and I was the property of her son. I then had seven children, and lived not many miles from Washington City. My husband had, in the mean while, bought his own freedom, and we labored day and night. How hard we worked God only knows. I can truly say not a hundred nights in the year did I have my fair allowance of sleep; and when I, unable to sit up, with a young infant to care for, I have had work brought to my bedside, and plaited flint by the hour. This work brought in money—money which was to help us keep our rights. This suit of my mistress brought us a great deal of vexation and anxiety, for the law was not so clear for us as her, and our friends warned me that she was about to put me and my children into jail for not keeping until the decision was made, though I had been legally emancipated. My friends sided me to get away to Pennsylvania with my children, and the lawyer we employed commenced a suit against my mistress for my housekeeping expenses and physician's fees. The expense of this cost us over a thousand dollars."

"Could my mistress have got hold of me and my children, we would have been sold, as my sister and hers were, to go to a cotton plantation near New Orleans. It makes me shudder when I think of them, hand-cuffed, the little children, too, and sent so far away from home."

Letty has been in this city twelve years; for eight she has been laboring for a house and lot price \$850, and owes for it \$750 only. She is the mother of nine living children, four of them girls. All these children are well brought up, intelligent and industrious, all honest and correct in conduct and of good principles—a credit are they to her, and obedient and mindful to her advice. One of her sons is in California; he has sent his mother drafts sometimes, and he lost \$400 when some of those express companies there failed. Letty's husband works at the South, and he as much as he can, but the brunt of all comes upon her. Day after day she works; always cheerful, and until recently she has attended the winter evening school to learn to read and write, and she is over fifty years old. "But," says Letty, "I must give up this desire of my heart, for my eyes fail, and spectacles will not help me." "Now," I have nothing to say to the slaveholders," remarks she, "for they don't know any better, they are brought up to think they can't help themselves, and they won't try; but I don't believe in slavery now, no woman or man has a right to another's liberty. I hold it no disgrace to serve any one, to wait upon them, or to help them; but when they deny me my liberty, they sin against me, and wrong me cruelly."

"Did my mistress come to me to-morrow, I and mine would cheerfully work for her. I count all honest labor an honor, and so I tell my children, and if they want a thing to work and earn it, and never run in debt or get treated for the least trifle, and that they must never do anything to make me ashamed of being their mother. If I am sick, I have as good a bed to lay my old body upon as any one and comfortable clothes to cover me, and these two poor hands won't it all, and I thank the Lord who gave me strength to work, and a will to do all in my power."

For many years Letty has been a communicant in the Baptist Church, and during this period her life and conduct have been exemplary, and in speaking of others she shows that true charity which comes from a divine faith and hope."

Letty is not out an isolated one. A visit to our winter evening schools would surprise those who maintain the absolute inferiority of the colored race; their docility and perseverance in many instances outstrip the white race."

Truly does Theodore Parker say, the negro is enslaved through his greater traits."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.

THE FRENCH DISPUTE WITH PORTUGAL.—AFRICAN EMIGRATION QUESTION.—INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION UPON THE EMPEROR.—THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

London Nov. 2, 1858.

One of the most remarkable illustrations ever given of the power of public opinion, has just been furnished in a manifesto issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the African Emigration question and the dispute with Portugal."

Although no word of criticism or inquiry as to the proceedings of the Imperial Government can be uttered or written in France, the press of Europe generally can still make itself felt even in His Majesty's councils. Perhaps there has never been a subject of European policy that has called forth a more unanimous expression of opinion from surrounding nations than that of the recent destruction of violence against Portugal, and the rumors that a vessel of this state of affairs had caused great mortification at the Tuilleries, seem now to have been confirmed by a singular conversion to the prevailing sentiment. His Majesty has addressed a letter to his cousin Prince Napoleon, as colonial Minister, requesting him to ascertain the precise facts connected with the recent hiring of laborers, and to satisfy himself that it is not simply "the slave trade in disguise." Should the latter be the case, he "will not have it upon any terms."

This step has of course excited satisfaction. It is more than could have been expected, but that is not saying much, because nothing is to be expected in such matters from a despotic potentate, who possesses the power of keeping his countrymen in the dark. The evil is that it does not justify the late flagrant eagerness to resort to force, but rather makes that offense more conspicuous. If the Emperor, as he now himself admits, had doubts as to the nature of the proceedings of the French agents, how much more necessary was it that he should have dealt temperately with the power that was endeavoring, upon what it believed to be good evidence, to correct these proceedings, and act in a manner highly deferential to the French Government, since the offer of Portugal was that the Emperor should allow the trial to proceed before the proper authorities at Lisbon, or designate any friendly Sovereign to whom he would be willing to let the case be referred."

By the course taken, however, France plainly showed that she intends, when it suits her convenience, to treat as waste paper the arbitration clause introduced with so grand a flourish into the Real am peace treaty lately concluded at Paris. This is the real calamity involved in her conduct, and it cannot be wiped out by any other professions of zeal against slavery. An explanation or apology to the King of Portugal would alone meet the case, and this, of course, is not likely to be given."

Still, the effect of the announcement has unquestionably been favorable, and even the stock market at once responded to it, a slight improvement in cocoa having occurred on its receipt."

Slavery in London.—A newspaper has been commenced in London called the "Tropical Climate," a journal of Tropical Civilization, the

avowed object of which is to defend the institution of negro slavery, and a concealed purpose of which is, doubtless, to prepare the way for an alliance between England and the Slave States of America in the event of a dissolution of the American Union, and the resuscitation of the dream of a Southern Slaveholding Empire. This is an extensive platform, but the Cotton Plant hopes to cover it all. The idea prevails at present among Slaveholders, that England is receding from its anti-slavery position and policy. This notion is very plainly expressed by Senator Hammond, of S. C., in his late speech at Barnwell. But we apprehend that the idea is a very erroneous one, the feasibility of which will appear at the first opportunity to show it. The establishment of the Cotton Plant in London is a significant indication of the revival of hope in the slaveholding interest since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the enactment of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision. But the wild expectations of the slaveholders can no more be grafted upon the English mind than the cotton plant can naturalize itself in London gardens. The "Tropical Civilization" which the South recommends, being, plainly enough, only an improved form of barbarism, can never be grafted off as desirable for a free people.—Salem Observer.

ENGLAND AND SLAVERY.—In the London Times of Oct. 7th, there is a long and very able and candid article on the subject of cotton. The proportions of the article used by different nations are thus stated:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Great Britain | 51.28 |
| France | 13.24 |
| Northern Europe | 6.84 |
| Other foreign ports | 5.91 |
| Consumption of United States | 13.58 |

Thus it appears that England uses more of the raw material than all the rest of the world. After giving the great facts, the writer uses the following language:

"An advance of one penny per pound on the price of American cotton is welcomed by the slaveowner of the Southern States as supplying him with the sinews of war for the struggle now waging with the Northern Abolitionists. This more advance of one penny on our present annual consumption is equivalent to an annual subscription of sixteen millions of dollars toward the maintenance and extension of American slavery."

From the Rochester Democrat.

KIDNAPPING NEGROES IN KANSAS.

Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 1, 1858.

We have a great excitement, even for Kansas, in our town now. We have but two Pro-Slavery men in Lawrence—one is an Irish lawyer, and the other has been given the office of Postmaster—a Democrat on the fence having been removed for his benefit. A few days since, one of Mr. Garrison's clerks, and it is believed, Mr. G., the said Postmaster, with two other National Democrats, went to a house a little west of the town, and seized a poor industrious colored man, who was cutting wood for his family, threw him into a sack, and binding his hands behind him, carried him to a Missionary's house, a farmer, a little east of the town. He laid there bound all the next day. In the mean time the kidnappers sallied out and seized a colored barber living and doing business in the town; put him in a sack, and drove off with him. But the colored man was not content to be driven into slavery, and made a desperate leap, jumping over one of the villains, and outside of the sack. The party of kidnappers—there were four of them—gave chase firing their pistols, and shouting that they would kill him, unless he stopped and submitted. But he was born free, and was determined to keep that inestimable boon. He ran for his ship, and gave notice that he had been kidnapped by Mr. Johnson, of the Post-office, Samuel Fly, a keeper of a grog-shop, and Mr. Goss. While this was going on, the first kidnapper ran back broken or unaided his bonds, and jumped out of a high chamber window, leaving his clothes, which they had taken from him. It being very dark he went miles out of his way, but, as soon as the stars could be seen, he turned to Lawrence, arriving in time to give evidence against the villains, just as they were arrested on the other charge. At the Missionary's house the woman told the man not to be uneasy, as they were going to take two negro men and three women to the State, as Missouri is called, but he should be well treated. As he had a wife living and doing housework near the town, he was determined to get liberty for himself and wife, or die. He is again free and his capture was prisoner, but he is out on a paltry bail of \$1,000. They will be tried before Judge Elmore, who is the largest Slave owner in Kansas; lately appointed by Buchanan—who can expect justice? This is our general government, under this administration, a pro-slavery machine."

The Coolies in Cuba.—A Virginia gentleman, who recently visited Cuba, gives a picture of the toll and sufferings to which the Coolie slaves are subjected. They have nothing like the capacity of the negro for labor and endurance, and yet the same tasks are imposed upon them. When engaged in the field they herd indiscriminately, men, women and children, in huts, with no resemblance of the family tie or obligations. Suicide is common among them, sometimes ten or a dozen hanging themselves at a time. No provision is made for their return to their native land, from which they have been beguiled, and their masters having no interest in them except to get the greatest amount of work possible out of them during their period of apprenticeship, heap upon them an amount of labor that soon breaks them down, and often hurries them to the grave."

The means at the disposal of the committee this season for supplying the wants of the community by the labor of the living speaker are few, and we have therefore the more need to use them to the best possible advantage. Such communications as we have invited will essentially aid in the distribution of labor. Let us hear from you, friends, in all parts of the State and through our friends, cannot you tell us all they will do though they can and bestow their labor where they will do most for all, by best serving our common cause."

Friends at Carmel, Fairfield, New Waterford and other places adjacent, who desire meetings in their respective localities will communicate with Messrs. Erwin and Cope as soon as possible, as our friends will make but a short stay in that region."

Friends in other places who desire the labor of these lecturers among them are requested to signify their wishes and the prospect of usefulness, by letter addressed to B. S. Jones at Salem, where letters will reach him for the next three weeks."

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—It will be seen by the interesting proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention of Colored people, that their deliberations resulted in the organization of a new Anti-Slavery Society for the State. Separate schools, separate churches, separate laws, and poor houses and burying grounds are not, to our mind, the way to advance anti-slavery in the community. And especially we doubt whether separate anti-slavery societies will tend most effectually to break down, and otherwise secure their object. We should have been gratified if these friends could have co-operated with the society already in existence, which emphatically knows no distinction of creed or color, race, but is open and free to all and joyfully welcomes the co-operation of all on its platform. But if they cannot act as one, it is the fact, why are they heartily rejoiced that they are resolved to do something in their own separate responsibility. We hope the new organization will be characterized with zeal, fidelity, abundant labor, and abundant reward to those laborers—success. The colored people are everywhere in this country recognized as connected in destiny with the slave. Hence all their movements on this subject are of the utmost importance. Despite their oppressed position, their moral power on this question, is not surpassed by any other class. Indeed it may be said that they carry in their hands the key of our American Bastille. The slaveholders so regard them. Hence they hate them with the venom of fiends, and persecute them even unto imprisonment, slavery and extermination. Just as slavery prevails the nominally free colored people are oppressed; as anti-slavery triumphs, their rights are recognized and respected. It is a fact full of encouragement, that the colored people of Ohio, hitherto so apathetic or opposed, recognize this fact and strike for the rights of the slave, as the only effective means of securing their own. In this view the organization by them of an anti-slavery society is the evidence on their part of the highest wisdom, and an earnest purpose. There is a broad field for their effort and all earnest anti-slavery men will give the best evidence of their pleasure in seeing it well occupied, by rendering such co-operation as is within their power."

The Convention just held was marked with as ability and earnestness of purpose which seems to have commanded the respect, even of those who have little sympathy with efforts for the elevation of the colored man."

The Weymouth (Massachusetts) Female A. S. Society held its Annual Fair during the third week of October last, with great success. The weather was fine, the collection of articles large and elegant, the number of visitors as great as usual, and the receipts \$200.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

THE FAIR.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me, through your columns, to remind the friends and patrons of the Anti-Slavery Fair that the time of this annual festival is almost at hand, and whatever they may have in better must soon be in readiness. We trust there are sewing circles from which we have not yet heard, that will send in their contributions; and we hope that the farmer, the artisan, the tradesman have each some gift sacred to the cause of human freedom."

We solicit donations from your store houses, your granaries, your cellars, your domestic manufactures. Will not the true friends of the slave make a special effort this time, to collect in their respective neighborhoods, and forward to the Fair all the produce—wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, vegetables, butter, cheese, poultry, groceries; all the home-made socks, stockings, yarn, mittens, blankets, cloth, and other manufactured articles that their neighbors and friends are willing to bestow. Will ensure a ready sale for every article at current prices."

Now is the time that poultry is gathered up for the eastern markets and we ask those who are selling, whether they have previously contributed to our cause or not, to make a pair of turkeys, at least, or a half a dozen chickens to augment the donations from their neighborhood."

We feel confident that there are large numbers who would give freely from their store-houses, if they were but solicited to do so. Shall we not, friends, test the matter fully this year, and see what can be done toward replenishing the treasury of the slave?

FAIR COMMITTEE.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGENTS IN THE WEST.—It is with much pleasure that we announce to our friends that those experienced, able and faithful anti-slavery laborers, Benjamin S. Jones, of this place and Joseph A. Howland, of Massachusetts, are about entering the lecturing field in Ohio. The former as agent of the Western Anti-Slavery Society and the latter as agent of the American Society. They will labor in conjunction, co-operating, by holding separate meetings or laboring together in the same convention as they may best promote the object of their mission. They propose to commence their labors in the eastern part of this county and to hold their first meeting on Saturday the 11th inst. also on Sunday, [day and evening] at such time and place as they may think advisable."

Friends at Carmel, Fairfield, New Waterford and other places adjacent, who desire meetings in their respective localities will communicate with Messrs. Erwin and Cope as soon as possible, as our friends will make but a short stay in that region."

Friends in other places who desire the labor of these lecturers among them are requested to signify their wishes and the prospect of usefulness, by letter addressed to B. S. Jones at Salem, where letters will reach him for the next three weeks."

The means at the disposal of the committee this season for supplying the wants of the community by the labor of the living speaker are few, and we have therefore the more need to use them to the best possible advantage. Such communications as we have invited will essentially aid in the distribution of labor. Let us hear from you, friends, in all parts of the State and through our friends, cannot you tell us all they will do though they can and bestow their labor where they will do most for all, by best serving our common cause."

Who ARE THE CONSPIRATORS.—Last week in speaking of the atrocious efforts of the Marylanders to enslave the 75,000 or more of free colored people in that State, we charged that church members were eminently responsible for the attempted piracy. Rev. J. D. Long, a native of Maryland, speaking of the Cambridge Convention of slaveholders, held for this express purpose, fully confirmed from his personal knowledge of participants in that Convention, all that we said on the subject. It seems that representatives from most of the popular religious denominations of the State were present, consulting and aiding in this villainous trade. These preying pirates think it easier and safer to steal and enslave 70,000 innocent unprotected men, women and children in Maryland, than to go pirating across the Atlantic to Africa. Mr. Long says, in the Northern Independent:

"Seventy thousand souls at 500 dollars each, would bring thirty-five million of dollars. For clear and cool wickedness of purpose, I know nothing in the annals of the French Revolution to surpass it. While they rob the slave, and would plausibly steal the free colored man, they would all so prevent the dying but penitent slaveholder from manumitting his slaves. Hence, they doom the slave to brutality, and themselves to perdition. How terrible is the retributive providence of God! But let us enquire who they were that composed the Delegated Convention."

"From Talbot county, among others, was Dr. E. M. Hardcastle, a Presbyterian; Dorchester county, Hon. James A. Steward, the son of a Methodist, and a large slaveholder both in Maryland and Texas; Samuel Patterson and Dr. Phelps, both prominent laymen in the M. E. Church. The following individuals with others were appointed to frame an address to the citizens of the State on the subject of the Convention."

"Dr. Phelps, of Dorchester, Judge E. F. Chambers, of Kent. Judge Chambers is one of the most talented and accomplished laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the most painful things connected with the Convention, was that the leading men in it are among the most influential in the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in that section of the State. Could a set of pro-slavery Abolitionists have done worse?"

ANOTHER KANSAS STRUGGLE IN PROGRESS.—The slave holders are not yet ready to give possession of Kansas free to labor. They are ready for a half loaf if they cannot get the whole. "Another one Lewis Demoreau, under the head of 'another one territory,' says there is some probability that an application will be made to Congress, at the approaching session, for the organization of a 'Territory,' 'being the western half of Kansas, including the famous and attractive Gold Base. It further announces that there are already indications that a struggle will be made by the slaveholders to dedicate this valuable region to slavery."

PHYSICAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL.—Our readers are already informed that the Boston Bazaar to be held on Anti-Slavery festival, a reunion of the friends of the slave, who are invited to bring annual contributions to the cause. In a communication to last week's Standard and Informer Mrs. Maria W. Chapman speaks most encouragingly of the prospects of this coming season. She says: "The friends of the cause stand as already at work and will be present in spirit at this reunion."

Of the character of this Convention, Mrs. C. says:

"It will be an occasion for conversation, consolation and mutual aid, for the social and festive congratulations of the new year, as well as an opportunity for the discharge of our pecuniary debts to this cause, according to the full measure of pecuniary ability, whether it be positively great or small, or that measure made great by its great compensation of a devoted life which has been given to its amount as a sum of money."

The friends of Anti-Slavery in the West are straining every nerve to sustain their own operations, nevertheless we will hope that out of our poverty there, be made some manifestations of sympathy and mutual cooperation with our eastern fellow laborers in this common cause. To them we are largely indebted for past aid and such an acknowledgment of its value would be entirely appropriate and encouraging. When the acknowledgment of contributions is made we shall hope to see many western names on the list."

The festival is to be held in January. The day to be hereafter announced.

